





## THE PREMIER AND THE DUTY OF THE LAW.

WHILE the types of the *Herald* on Friday evening, had scarcely been set up with the second leading article which appeared on Saturday morning, even then Mr. Charles Cowper himself was divulging, at a public meeting, occurrences or "understandings" of occurrences not unconnected with the principal matter of your remarks on the duty of the Supreme Court. Passing by the unprecedented exhibition of a Prime Minister's explaining, out of Parliament, his communications and relations with the Sovereign's Representative, I at once will proceed to those portions of Mr. Cowper's speech, as reported, which refer to Mr. Martin's nomination to be Attorney-General of New South Wales. It signifies little if it be a bold step or not. The sole question to be talked and cared for, is that nomination legal and also constitutional? Yet with the usual address of Mr. Cowper, he is understood to have reported an interview with that talented gentleman, Mr. Broadhurst, as treating that appointment as a matter of a "slight" or not, to the Bar of the Supreme Court. If it had ended there, these lines would never require to have been written. But as in the daily papers of Saturday morning, the 30th August, Mr. Cowper circulates additional rumours, coinciding with some of the rumours alluded to in your leading columns of that date, he so far identifies himself with these rumours, and he may thus be arraigned for this Scandalum Magnatum.

And, what more does his friendly supporter the *Empire* newspaper of Saturday print of his speech at the Royal Hotel, after the conversation referred to with Mr. Broadhurst? "Besides that, I took the opinion of a HIGH LEGAL FUNCTIONARY on the point, and I understand his opinion to be in accordance with that of Mr. Broadhurst."

Why I can fancy that such a calumny against the High Legal Functionary designated (or understood to be designated), would have set such a King's Attorney-General as Sir Vicary Gibbs at rest, filing *ex officio* informations against the cautious Mr. Charles Cowper!

An Attorney-General, such as been known for centuries to the law and to the constitution of England, would correctly say that falsely to impute to a Judge the giving of extrajudicial opinions is imputing a grave misconduct, not lightly to be made, or lightly to be past over. Whether the High Legal Functionary thus impugned by Mr. Cowper was a Judge or not, a matter of fact for the jury to determine. Mr. Plunkett had been named by Mr. Cowper in that speech, and he certainly, being a Queen's counsel, is a high legal functionary, but his testimony would utterly deny having given any such opinion as alleged. It could not be the gentleman nominated on Tuesday to be Attorney-General, as he was the subject of the "opinion" taken. The office of Solicitor-General was admitted, in that identical speech, to have been vacant since the resignation of its late holder, Mr. Davall.

Now that the practice of giving extrajudicial opinions is a scandalous imputation, is so self-evident, that few authorities need to be produced to support such a proposition.

When Lord Chief Justice Coke, in 1616, was summoned with all the Judges before King James, attended by the Lord Chancellor, Ellesmere, and by Bacon as Attorney-General, he refused to do, firmly answering, "When the case happens, I shall do that which is fit for a Judge to do." The comments of Lord Campbell on that noble conduct are these: "This simple and sublime answer abashed the Attorney-General, made the recreant Judges ashamed of their servility, and even commanded the respect of the King himself, who dismissed them all with a command to keep the limits of their several Courts, and not suffer his prerogative to be conveyed,—concluding with these words, which conveyed his notion of the constitution of England, 'for I well know the true and ancient common law to be the most favourable to kings of any law of the world, to which law I do advise you, my Judges, to apply your studies.'"

That great and virtuous Judge, Sir Matthew Hale, amongst his golden rules laid down by him for his judicial conduct, wrote the sixteenth memorandum as follows: "To abhor all private solicitations, of what kind soever and by whomsoever, in matters depending."

It is well known that Lord Chief Justice Holt (of whom it has been truly said that he was the model on which, in England, the judicial character has been formed) refused to answer questions put by the House of Lords when summoned relative to the judgment in the King v. Knowlton, there being no writ of error judicially before the House.

Let me now, to introduce another extract from Mr. Cowper's speech, as reported in the *Empire* of Saturday:—"I do not think there can be any great opposition to the appointment (of Mr. Martin), because I may state that the Judges themselves have devised facilities for calling Mr. Martin to the Bar."

Thus, again, Mr. Cowper "may state" things which could never be deemed to have political bearing whatever, and cannot be tortured to be political without degrading the Bench to that state of political sycophancy which dishonoured the Judges under the House of Stuart, and which we know to have existed, in 1688, with that corrupt dynasty. If in that garrulous and confidential oration he had also said that the Ministry had also boldly, but illegally and unconstitutionally, assigned full salary to Sir Alfred Stephen with leave of absence for eighteen months, he certainly would only have maintained his character for worldly wisdom, but not for caution or foresight. His motto had been thought to be "Cavendo tutus," yet he seems now to pride himself on his audacity—and I doubt not in these cases in his audacity of assertion!

Were things, however, as Mr. Cowper may "state," or were "opinions" taken which Mr. Cowper so does "understand," I should fear that in our young and constitutional country, we should be suffering under some of the worst ill-effects of Rome, so fearfully delineated in Lucan's *Pharsalia*; and if those statements and beliefs of Mr. Cowper were not both false and also impossible—why, then, with the Privilege Bill of Mr. Martin, we shall have to witness

Leges et plebiscita cuncta

Et cum consensu turbantes Jura Tribuni!

But no! The majesty of the law in the Supreme Court will still vindicate its right to be the supreme guardian of the colony and of its liberty and safety, through and by that law so despised, reviled, and contemned of some men.

PHILALETHES.

Saturday, 30th August, 1886.

THE TWO PICTURES.—"I have subdued the nations of the earth; there is no other world for me to conquer!"—*Alexander the Great*. "I have fought the good fight—I have finished my course; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."—*St. Paul*.

AN INTELLIGENT SIB.—A post was erected by the directions of the surveyors of the roads of Kent, some years ago, bearing the following inscription:—"This is a bridge-path to Pevenham; if you can't read this you had better keep the main road."

RETURN showing the state of the Account on 31st December, 1885, of MONIES BORROWED for the purposes of EMIGRATION.		ON WHAT TERMS SOLD.		Rate of Interest per cent. per annum.		Debitum payable either in London or in the Colony.		Rate of Interest per cent. per annum.		Debitum payable either in London or in the Colony.	
Year.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount of Premium.	Net proceeds realised.	Debitum paid off.	Debitum outstanding on 31st December, 1885.	Interest and Amortisation.	Year.	Amount.	Rate.	Debitum payable either in London or in the Colony.
1850	2,000	At per	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,600	600	3,600 4 8	1851	6,000	22s. per cent. prem.	6,000 0 0
		21s. ditto	54 18 0	5,945 18 0						41s. 3d. ditto	700 0 0
		32s. ditto	88 0 0	5,857 0 0						26s. 6d. ditto	30,000 0 0
		26s. 6d. ditto	12 16 8	5,870 16 8		79,600	2,905 15 10			26s. 6d. ditto	1,000 0 0
		26s. 6d. ditto	43 17 11	5,826 17 11						26s. 6d. ditto	2,500 0 0
		26s. 6d. ditto	3 7 6	5,830 7 6						26s. 6d. ditto	300 0 0
		26s. 6d. ditto	10 10 0	5,820 10 0						26s. 6d. ditto	1,000 0 0
		26s. 6d. ditto	343 16 0	5,476 16 0						26s. 6d. ditto	25,000 0 0
		26s. 6d. ditto	31 0 0	5,445 0 0						26s. 6d. ditto	2,500 0 0
		26s. 6d. ditto	8 0 0	5,437 0 0						26s. 6d. ditto	800 0 0
1852	50,000	Bills on London at 104 per cent. discount.	5,865 18 6	55,865 18 6				1852	50,000	At per	50,000 0 0
		83s. per cent. prem.	5,325 0 0	55,325 0 0		130,400	8,900 0 0			83s. per cent. prem.	50,000 0 0
		Bills on London at 61 per cent. discount.	913 5 4	54,411 5 4						60s. 1d. per cent. prem. Bills on London at 61 per cent. discount.	30,400 0 0
		25 5s. per cent.	351 15 0	7,061 15 0		100,000	12,710 15 1			25 5s. per cent.	43,300 0 0
		25 2s. 6d. ditto	2,219 2 6	45,419 2 6						25 2s. 6d. ditto	43,300 0 0
		25 10s. ditto	2,750 0 0	42,669 0 0						25 10s. ditto	50,000 0 0
1853	3,000	At per	165 0 0	3,165 0 0				1853	3,000	At per	3,000 0 0
		21 12s. 6d. ditto	48 15 0	3,046 15 0		60,000	14,049 7 4			21 12s. 6d. ditto	3,000 0 0
		21 7s. 6d. ditto	412 10 0	30,412 10 0						21 7s. 6d. ditto	30,000 0 0
		10s. ditto	120 0 0	29,212 0 0						10s. ditto	24,000 0 0
1854	3,000	At per	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0				1854	3,000	At per	3,000 0 0
		21 10s. discount	29,500 0 0	29,500 0 0		58,000	18,767 13 8			21 10s. discount	30,000 0 0
		21 2s. 11d. ditto	19,576 1 8	19,576 1 8						21 2s. 11d. ditto	20,000 0 0
		Bills on London at 1 per cent. prem.								Bills on London at 1 per cent. prem.	
TOTALS	425,000		19,213 0 2	443,338 1 10	1,600	423,600	56,265 16 11				

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1850	2,000	At per	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,600	600	3,600 4 8	1851	6,000	22s. per cent. prem.	6,000 0 0
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		26s. 6d. ditto	12 16 8	5,870 16 8		79,600	2,905 15 10			26s. 6d. ditto	1,000 0 0
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		21 2s. 11d. ditto	19,576 1 8	19,576 1 8						21 2s. 11d. ditto	20,000 0 0
		Bills on London at 1 per cent. prem.								Bills on London at 1 per cent. prem.	
TOTALS	425,000		19,213 0 2	443,338 1 10	1,600	423,600	56,265 16 11				

TALLOW AND LARD.—Return of Live Stock slaughtered, and the Quantity of Tallow and Lard produced from the same, from the year 1846 to 1885, inclusive.

Year.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.	Wool.
1846	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1847	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1848	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1849	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1850	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1851	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1852	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1853	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1854	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1855	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1856	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1857	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1858	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1859	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1860	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1861	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1862	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1863	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1864	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1865	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1866	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1867	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1868	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1869	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1870	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1871	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000











## FITZ ROY IRON AND COAL MINING COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of the shareholders in the Fitz Roy Iron and Coal Mining Company was held yesterday afternoon. Captain Spence was the chair. The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Spence moved that there be no motion on the order of the day. At the last meeting he had objected to the letter from Mr. Rothery being read, and he wished a minute to that effect should be made.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON wished to know why the accounts had been printed were not audited. The Chairman said the auditors had refused to act. Mr. Whitfield had declined to audit the accounts, and had written a letter to the effect that he considered the accounts had been taken out of the hands of the auditors by the committee who were appointed by the shareholders to examine them.

Mr. THOMPSON considered the account presented to them was perfectly useless. It did not show the nature or amount of the assets and liabilities. He wanted to know what shares were purchased for £100. The Chairman said it was for the purchase of ten shares, which were put up to auction by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld. After a consultation among the directors it was deemed advisable that these shares should be bought and placed to the credit of the company.

After some desultory conversation, in which Messrs. Palmer, D. Jones, and Thompson took part, Mr. HILLWATER moved, that Messrs. Rodd, Palmer, Rothery, and Jones be appointed as a committee to examine the accounts of the Company (and that an accountant be added to their number at the expense of the committee, if deemed necessary), and report thereon at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Rothery, who was the proposer, moved, that Mr. Cook second the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

An animated discussion then ensued relative to the affairs of the company. Mr. Rothery, who was the proposer, moved, that Mr. Cook second the motion, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Rothery, who was the proposer, moved, that Mr. Cook second the motion, which was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Rothery, who was the proposer, moved, that Mr. Cook second the motion, which was put and carried unanimously.

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## OUR GOLD-FIELDS.

Ten Rocky River. Messrs. D. Cohen and Co. recovered on Saturday night, by the Mailhead steamer, 700 ounces of Rocky River gold. A gentleman, who yesterday from the Rocky River, states there are thousands of ounces of gold lying there, but that there are no purchasers. A letter received yesterday from a digger to his friends, states that he is doing well, and as he could wait, but that a party working near him had £1000 offered for his washing-stuff, which was refused.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

LOUISA CREEK, August 27th.—During the last week the fine weather has given a great impulse to the diggings in this place, the unusually wet winter having caused many who came here to return disgusted without giving the place any trial, some not even putting a pick into the ground. Although many come and many go, yet there is an average population of 2000 here, spread over a very great distance; the whole place is remarkably orderly, and although there is a check on the place, it is not a very strict one. The management of our Commissioner, Mr. Cloete. This last week gold has been found very plentifully in the old and deserted claims: one 36 ounce nugget and nearly twenty ounces, varying in weight from 3 to 26 ounces, have come under my immediate notice. Most of this ground has been very superficially worked, and requires re-working. Many new gulches and creeks in this neighbourhood are being opened. Stockyard Creek, at about two and a-half miles from here, is expected to turn out very well. There is a new rush this morning to below Louisa Falls. Stores are numerous, and the place is very comfortable. New stores are going up. The diggings here are mostly shallow, and those who work steadily earn a good living; of course many are unsuccessful chiefly through lack of perseverance, and also, not being accustomed to the work. Little is doing at the Merco at present, although fair wages are being earned. Richardson's Point, Long Creek, and Devil's Hole are all being worked.

I have just heard of the discovery of another nugget found this morning.

[From the Bathurst Free Press.]

The following information is extracted from a private letter from a party now digging at the Louisa Creek. "Our party had been at work four days, and if all goes on well we expect by to-morrow night to have bottomed three holes. They may turn out time and again. The ground runs very patchy here, and not in leads as in many of the neighbouring diggings. In fact, from all the information I can glean, these mines are very similar in character to the mines of the Rocky River, the gold either being in large quantities or not at all. We have sunk a good many holes, but have not been able to bottom them on account of the water overpowering us. Many experienced diggers are of opinion that a considerable extent of rich ground will be opened here as soon as the dry weather sets in and the water can be kept under. There are great numbers of Port Phillip diggers here, but after looking about the greater ground never pick a shovel in the ground. Our party took out their licenses on arrival, but though the number of people on the mines is 1800, I am of opinion that there are not more than 1000 actually working. Fiddling holes are scarce here, fetching as much as 1000. Provisions are plentiful and reasonable in price.

ISABELLA CREEK.—The news of the doing at Stony Creek has gone far to depress many of the outside diggers, who are now in Isabella Creek. At the latter place, however, there are a few parties at work, and the fact that one of them have struck the bottom during the past nine months, and still manifest no disposition to leave, is a very encouraging sign. The diggers are of opinion that a considerable extent of rich ground will be opened here as soon as the dry weather sets in and the water can be kept under. There are great numbers of Port Phillip diggers here, but after looking about the greater ground never pick a shovel in the ground. Our party took out their licenses on arrival, but though the number of people on the mines is 1800, I am of opinion that there are not more than 1000 actually working. Fiddling holes are scarce here, fetching as much as 1000. Provisions are plentiful and reasonable in price.

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while at the same time the greater part of the land was sold, but none of the money expended there—not even a court or watch-house built, while places of far less importance had all their wants attended to. He concluded by remarking that he did not think it plain that the Government could be too strong, in urging on the Government and Council the necessity of having a bridge erected across the Quenebeyan River, with a little delay as possible. (Loud cheers, and hear, hear, hear.) Mr. John Ford was requested to act as Secretary, which he kindly consented to do. Resolutions and a petition, in accordance with the objects of the meeting, having been adopted, it was suggested by Mr. O'Neill, that copies of the same be left at the various stores in the town for signature, which was agreed to. The time to be limited to one week. The business having then been closed, so far as the bridge arrangements were concerned, the Rev. Mr. Kavanagh proposed, and Mr. Michael Duff seconded, "That the chairman do leave the chair, and Mr. A. S. Freestone take it." A vote of thanks having been passed, the chairman returned thanks, and the meeting separated.

THE ELECTION FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—When the news reached Goulburn (says the *Chronicle*) that our member had consented to take office in connection with the Government, it was not without surprise. The fact was generally expressed, as it was considered by such a combination of a strong, useful, and liberal Government might be formed. The news by the next morning reached Sydney, and it is plain that the people of Goulburn have no very great amount of confidence in the capacity of Mr. Robert Campbell, or the political character of his Attorney-Generalship. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon. member's opposition to the late Ministry, and the objection to his being made to the Government, is that of his conduct by voting against him at the coming election. No names have been mentioned, but the propriety of opposition has been freely canvassed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon. member's opposition to the late Ministry, and the objection to his being made to the Government, is that of his conduct by voting against him at the coming election. No names have been mentioned, but the propriety of opposition has been freely canvassed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon. member's opposition to the late Ministry, and the objection to his being made to the Government, is that of his conduct by voting against him at the coming election. No names have been mentioned, but the propriety of opposition has been freely canvassed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon. member's opposition to the late Ministry, and the objection to his being made to the Government, is that of his conduct by voting against him at the coming election. No names have been mentioned, but the propriety of opposition has been freely canvassed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon. member's opposition to the late Ministry, and the objection to his being made to the Government, is that of his conduct by voting against him at the coming election. No names have been mentioned, but the propriety of opposition has been freely canvassed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon. member's opposition to the late Ministry, and the objection to his being made to the Government, is that of his conduct by voting against him at the coming election. No names have been mentioned, but the propriety of opposition has been freely canvassed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon. member's opposition to the late Ministry, and the objection to his being made to the Government, is that of his conduct by voting against him at the coming election. No names have been mentioned, but the propriety of opposition has been freely canvassed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon. member's opposition to the late Ministry, and the objection to his being made to the Government, is that of his conduct by voting against him at the coming election. No names have been mentioned, but the propriety of opposition has been freely canvassed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon. member's opposition to the late Ministry, and the objection to his being made to the Government, is that of his conduct by voting against him at the coming election. No names have been mentioned, but the propriety of opposition has been freely canvassed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Campbell is a man of no great ability, and that he is not a man of great energy. He has been made to the character of the hon.



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Mr. P. C. Pinhey, Chemist, Parramatta-street.  
Messrs. Perdrion and Co, Balmain Steam Ferry.  
Mr. H. Bancroft, Stationer, 40, Parramatta-street.  
Mr. James Collis, Farrer-street.  
Mr. B. Lee, Lower George-street, late HERALD Office.  
Mr. Robert Mackay, bookseller, corner of Elizabeth-street and Bathurst-road.  
Mr. Leuty, Brickfield-hill.  
Mr. George Leuty, 356, Brickfield-hill.  
Mr. Francis Larzer, Constellation House, South Head Road.  
C. Palliser, Newcastle.  
Mr. W. Pratt, Chemist, Parramatta-street.  
Mr. Samuel Lee, Bookseller, Sydney, Parramatta, and Liverpool Railway Station.  
Mr. J. H. Hermann, Musician, King-street West.  
Mr. Stock, Paddington.  
Mr. Joseph Russell, Grocer, Miller's Point.  
Mrs. Brown, tobacconist, King-street.  
Mr. G. D. Harrison, Stationer, George-street East.  
Mr. F. McLean, Post Office, Rhuabert's Bay, South Head Road.  
Mr. W. Davey, bookmaker, North Shore.  
Mr. P. Hawlings, Ashfield.  
Mr. P. M'Grath, Longbottom.  
Mr. James Dole, Campbell-street.  
Mr. George Pope, Ryde.  
Mr. Percy, General Store, Botany-road, Redfern.  
Mrs. Mason, Stationer, Parramatta-street.  
Mr. E. Goertz, Storekeeper, Liverpool.  
Mr. James Muntford, Druggist, Windsor.  
Mr. John Duck's Store, Richmond.  
Mr. George Howland, George-street.  
Mr. Charles Blackfield, Turon.  
Mr. G. Maxted, Newcastle.  
Mr. John Blair, Bookbinder, West Maitland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Cash Advancements received by Mr. Pinhey, Parramatta-street; Mr. F. Larzer, Constellation House, South Head Road; Mr. G. D. Harrison, Stationer, George-street East; Mr. Leuty, Book-keeper, 356, Brickfield-hill.

Sold-hill; Messrs. Petrus and Co, Balmuir Street  
 and Mr. C. Fallick, Newtown a to past 4 a.m.

**SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.**  
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 And 3d. (three-pence) per line for every additional line.  
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 All advertisements under six lines will be charged  
 3s. if booked to advertiser's account.

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